



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VI.

ZATURDAG den 7den MAART, 1818.

N. 10.

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven door William Lee, Drukker van Zyne Majesteit, den Koning der Nederlanden.

Curacao den 5den Maart 1818.
NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zel zonder uitstel den 16den dezer vertrekken,
Het Brikschip

 **A L M E L O,**
KAPT. RYER SMIT.

Alle de genen die eenige vorderingen ten lasten genoemd vaartuij hebben, worden verzocht hunne rekeningen voor den 10den dezer in te leveren, ten kantore van

JUTTING & RUTGERS.

Curacao, 6th March, 1818.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The remarkable fast sailing Pilot Boat Schr.

 **HIGH FLYER,**

S. THONES, Master,

Just arrived from Washington N.C. For terms

apply on board at Foulke's Klip, or to

P. VANSTEENBERGH,

No. 110, Broad Street.

Curacao den 26sten February 1818.

NAAR AMSTERDAM

Of eenige andere haven in het Koningryk

Holland,

Legt op aanneemlyke voorwaarden by privaet contract ter inlading gereed.

Het Brikschip

 **VRIENDSCHAP,**

KAPT. T. T. DYKSTRA.

De bevragen by de Capitein aan boord of ten kantore van

JUTTING & RUTGERS.

Curacao den 26sten Feb. 1818.

NAAR LONDON,

Of naar eenige andere haven in Europa tuschen Bordeaux en Hamburg, beide plaatsen daaronder begrepen,

LEGT IN LADING

De snel zeilende Engelsche brik

 **A L B I O N,**

Kapitein **JAMES RUSE,**

Groot volgens register 168 tonnen, zynde gekoperd, en staat op Lloyd's Lyst onder letter A.1. zal op moderaate condities vracht neemen.

Verder te bevragen by

ZIEGLER & ROCHE.

Curacao, 25th February, 1818.

FOR LONDON,

Or any Port on the Continent of Europe, between Bordeaux and Hamburg, both inclusive, the fast sailing British brig

 **A L B I O N,**

JAMES RUSE, Commander,

Burthen per register 168 tons, coppered and copper fastened, and stands A. 1. at Lloyd's; will take freight on moderate terms. For further particulars apply to

ZIEGLER & ROCHE.

SCHEPEN IN LADING.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Het Fregat Schip

 **SARA MARIA,**

KAPT. J. M. JETTER,

Vestrekt zonder uitstel medio April.

EN


Het Fregat Schip

Z E E M E E U W,

KAPITEIN J. R. BÖNING.

NAAR HAMBURG,

Het Galjes Schip

 **E L I Z A B E T H,**

KAPT. H. BLOHM.

Voor Vracht of Passagie gelieve men zich by de ondergetekenden te adresseeren.

BING & JUTTING.

Fiscaals' Kantoor, 6den Maart 1818.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 21, en

De Ronde Broden 23 oncen,

Op poene als by publicatie is gestatneerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Curacao den 6den Maart 1818.

Op aanstaande Woensdag den 11den dezer zal op publieke opveiling voor reekening van de assuradeurs in het pakhuis van de Heeren Bing en Jutting verkocht worden, eenige geavarieerde goederen, geland uit het brik schip de Drie Gebroeders.

Curacao den 6den Maart 1818.

DE ondergeteekende Kapitein van de schoener **HIGH FLYER** verzoekt, en waar-schouwt ieder om niets aan de Equipage van gemelde schoener te krediteeren, zullende niet betaald worden door

S. THONES.

Curacao den 5den Maart 1818.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE ondergeteekende bied by deze te zullen leveren, ten dienste van alle de Schepenen Vaartuigen in deze Haven leggende **VARSCH VLEESCH**, tegens Acht Stuivers het Pond.

JACOB MACHORO.

Curacao 5th Maart 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned offers hereby to deliver for the service of all Ships, and Vessels laying in this Harbour, **FRESH BEEF** at Eight Stuivers the Pound.

JACOB MACHORO.

DE ondergeteekende uit hoofde der zeer tra-ge debiet zyner Lottery voorzienende dat by aldien hy geen verder maatregelen neemt de trekking derzelve volgens het tegenwoordig Plan onmogelyk zal zyn en gaarbe van zyn kant (hoezeer tot zyn schade) alles tot verhaasting van gemelde trekking willende toebrengen, neemt de vryheid het volgende verbeterd Plan aan het publiek voortedragen.

PLAN van eene Lottery van 15000 Nommers bestaande uit 4 Classen waarvan de 1ste, 2de en 3de Classe ieder 100 en in de 4de en laatste Classe 1200 Nommers zullen worden getrokken bedragende als volgt.

1ste Classe 1500 Loten a 6 rr. \$ 750

2de ditto 1400 ditto \$ 1 1400

3de ditto 1300 ditto 2 2600

4de ditto 1200 ditto 4 4800

1ste Classe 100 Noms. met Pryzen en Premien

1 Pryz van Ps. 100 - - - Ps. 100

1 ditto 50 - - - 50

2 ditto 25 - - - 50

2 ditto 12 1-2 - - - 25

94 ditto 1 - - - 94

100 319

Premien.

1ste lot Ps. 5

Laatste 5

Voor Ps. 100 7 1-2

Na ditto 7 1-2

25 Ps. 344

2de Classe 100 Noms. met Pryzen en Premien

1 Pryz van Ps. 125 - - - Ps. 125

1 ditto 100 - - - 100

1 ditto 50 - - - 50

1 ditto 25 - - - 25

96 ditto 2 1-2 - - - 240

100 240

Transport 559

Transporteren 559

Premien.

1ste lot Ps. 7 1-2

Laatste 7 1-2

Voor Ps. 150 10

Na ditto 10

Voor 100 5

Na ditto 5

45 585

3de Classe 100 Noms. met Pryzen en Premien

1 Pryz van Ps. 200 - - - Ps. 200

1 ditto 150 - - - 150

2 ditto 50 - - - 100

95 ditto 6 - - - 576

100 Ps. 1026

Premien.

1ste lot Ps. 10

Laatste 10

Voor Ps. 200 15

Na ditto 15

Voor 150 7 1-2

Na ditto 7 1-2

65 1091.

4de Classe 1200 Noms. met Pryzen en Premien

1 Pryz van Ps. 4000 - - - Ps. 4000

1 ditto 1000 - - - 1000

1 ditto 250 - - - 250

2 ditto 100 - - - 200

10 ditto 50 - - - 500

3 ditto 30 - - - 90

1 ditto 18 - - - 18

1 ditto 17 - - - 17

1180 ditto 5 - - - 5900

1200 Ps. 11975

Premien.

1ste lot Ps. 40

Laatste 40

Voor Ps. 4000 100

Na ditto 100

Voor 1000 25

Na ditto 25

330 12305

Ps. 14,325

Om volgens dit Plan de Lottery (dat is de Eerste Classe) terstond te doen trekken is 't noodzakelyk voor een ieder die reeds onder het Eerste Plan eenig Lot of Loten genomen hebben daar nog zooreel onder dit Plan by te neemen waarvoor zy aangezien zy reeds 12 1-2 rr. betaald hebben niet meer dan 3 st. voor ieder lot als een douceur voor de ondergeteekende ten einde hem in de schade die hy door het veranderen zyner Eerste Plan komt te lyden, te gemoed te komen zullen hebben te betaalen. De ondergeteekende twyfeld geenzints dat het publiek het voordeel van dit verbeterd Plan inziende geen zwaarigheid zal maken om de daarby bepaalde voorwaarde waardoor de kans om een ieder tot het trekken der Ps. 4000 en 1000 &c. &c. verdubbeld, en de inleg slegts op de helft bepaald is aanteneemen, in welke geval hy verder ter kennisse voornoemd brengt dat byaldien hy dan 200 Loten die nog overblyven teegens de Civiele prys van 6 1-2 rr. ieder kan verdebiteeren de 1ste Classe op den 3den dezes ter Gouvernements huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam in by zyn van den Wel Edela Heer Nubor en den Wel Edela Heer Maths: Schothorh gelyk te voeren reeds bekend gemaakt is zal uitgetrokken worden, zullende gemelde bygevoegde Loten teegens Woensdag den 11den dezes voor een ieder die daar in belang heeft te bekomen zyn.

De ondergeteekende wil hoopen dat deeze blylyke voorzag (de eenigste zynde waar door zyn Loter voortgang kan hebben) door het publiek zal aangenomen worden ten einde hem niet in de noodzakelykheid te stellen aan den led of de reeds gedane inleg weder terug te moeten geven.

Curacao den 5den Maart 1818.

ISAAC CARDOZO.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard zedert onze laatste.

INGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

27. golet St. Theresa, Estrada, Coro
— Emelia, Yarzagaray, Jamaica
28. — Josephina, Alfonso, La Guayra

MAART.

2. bark Toevallig, Frolyk, Aruba
golet Klein Alexandria, Castro, ditto
— Floor de Mayo, Arends, ditto
— Juliana, Graval, La Guayra
— Maria, Bartolote, St. Jago de Cuba
— Zee Bloem, Deleon, Jaquemel
4. — Diana, Olives, Porto Rico
— Ocean, Stanbury, St. Croix
6. — High Flyer, Thones, Noord Carolina
— Rosa, Perron, Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—FEBRUARY.

27. golet Alexandria, Coolman, Aruba
brik L'Eole, Bernard, Martenique
28. golet Dorothea, Debrot, St. Croix
— N. S. del Carmen, Peroso, Coro
brik John, Bolwig, ditto

MAART.

3. bark Toevallig, Frolyk, Aruba
5. golet Klein Alexandria, Castro, ditto
— Santo Cristo, Montero, Maracaybo
6. — St. Theresa, Estrada, Coro

Zaterdag jl de verjaardag zijnde van Z. K. H. Prins Willem Frederik Karel, werd er op den middag een koninklijk salut van het Fort Amsterdam, en van zijner Majesteits fregat Euridice gevuurd.

Wij hebben de volgende nieuwstijdingen van de kust met de schoener Juliana ontvangen.

Op den morgen van den 18den February zijn te La Guayra van Caracas berigten ontvangen, dat generaal Morillo de stad aan Calabozo met ongeveer 40 Huzaren verlaten had, tot een uitkijk partij, waarvan hij na eene meer dan 12 uren afwezigheid niet te rug gekomen was; Dat geen mensch wist wat van hem geworden was, maar dat het sterk gevreesd werd dat hij en zijne medgezellen gevangen genomen waren; deze droevige tijding verspreide veel ontsteltenis, en deed een ieder naar eene generale verslagings haken. Weinige uren daarna werd dat gerucht tegengesproken en er heerschte eene andere, dat, 70 of 80 man ligte kavallerie hunne paarden naar eene rivier nabij de stad van Calabozo geleid hebbende, plotselings door den vijand ver-rascht zijn geworden, die hun in geene defensive staat aantreffende ieder man neder hakte; dat dienvolgens de kommandant en chef hunne voorhoede met ongeveer 400 man had geattakkeerd, doch dat het resultaat der slag niet bekend was. De volgende dag kwamen verscheidene huisgezinnen van Caracas met hunne koffers, Bedgoederen &c. en meldeden dat de communicatie tusschen het Spaansche leger en de Hoofdstad gansch afgesneden was, doordien de vijand zich achter Morillo gesteld had, en dus tusschen hem en Caracas was. Om 2 uren des namiddags werd gemeld, dat de vijand in een kort verscheid van laatstgenoemde stad was, en een ieder uit dien hoofde begonnen had inepakken, en zich voor scheepgang gereed te maken, het geen des namiddags en de gansche nacht duurde zoo dat de meeste der huisgezinnen om 10 uren den 28sten February aan boord der onderscheidene vaartuigen in de Rêe, waren. De verwarring was in der daad zeer groot; elk worstelde om in het eerste aan boord genomen te worden. Grootte sommen gelds werden voor booten en lanches gegeven. Om 3 uren des namiddags werd er eene proclamatie aangekondigd, waarin elk aangeraden werd, naar hunne huizen te rug te keeren, daar er niet het minste gevaar was. Een uur daar na werd een depeche van Caracas publiek gemaakt, waarin gemeld werd dat Morillo de Insurgenten die hem drie malen met 1000 man

kavallerie en 1500 Infanterie geattakkeerd hadden verslagen en verspreid had; dat na de derde poging vruchteloos gebleken was, Generaal Morillo zijne dappere soldaten beval om op hun met de bajonet aan te vallen, toen zij tusschen 5 en 600 dooden, vele krijgsgevangen, en vele wapenen, oorlog'stoerusting en namen; deze tijding werd met alle blijken van vreugde ontfangen, en het geschut werd rond de batterijen gelost. Vier dagen werden besteed om alle bezittingen welke gescheept waren, aan land te brengen.

Wat opmerkelyk by deze gelegenheid is, is dat alle de kreoolsche huisgezinnen voor die geenen vloten welke zij te voren als hunne beschermers beschouwden, het geen duidelyk bewysd dat zij op dit tijdstip overtuigd zijn van de waarheid dat de wettige regering welke hun thans beschermd, hun veiligheid zal schenken, het geen zij van de andere partij niet verwachten kunnen.

Het werd algemeen verwacht dat het Morillo's voornemen was, de beslissende slag te leveren, waarvoor zoodanige voorbereidselen gemaakt werden, als zijne zegepraling zoude verzekeren.

In de nacht tusschen den 19den en 20sten werd een tamelyke aardbevingsschok te Caracas en La Guayra gevoeld, doch veroorzaakte gelukkiglyk geene schade.

Extract uit een brief van La Guayra gedagteekend 5den Maart 1818.

Zedert uw vertrek zijn geene groote verrigtingen geschied, doch de verloopene tyd heeft generaal Morillo blykbare voordeelen gegeven; De Legers van Aldama en Calzado zijn nu by hem; hy bezit dus genoegzame magt om zijne tegenstanders te vernietigen. Gelyk by alle te vorene gelegenheden zijn de geruchten alhier in omloop onderscheiden en tegenstrydend, doch het blijkt dat er volkomere rust heerscht: groote menigten ves komen dagelyks aan, en alle soorten van koopwaren worden weder naar Caracas verzonden.

Een brief gedagteekend Puerto Cabello den 5den dezer zegt dat Bolivar te Calabozo is, en dat Paez by hem was, met 4000 man, meest kavallerie. Generaal Morillo was in Orten nabij Villa de Cura, met het voornaamste deel van zijn leger bedragende ongeveer 1000 man, meest infanterie, onder Morales en Lopes. Generaal Calzada was te Guarda Zinaga, drie Duitsche mylen afstand van Calabozo, met 1000 man kavallerie en infanterie, de bevelen van Marillo afwachende om Bolivar te attakkeeren, het geen elk uur verwacht werd.

De Spaansche vloot heeft La Guayra verlaten met een konvooij koopvaardyschepen, welk zij zoo ver als 20 duitsche mylen benoorden Porto Rico vergezellen, en dan naar de mond van de Oronoko stevenen, zullen.

Deze vloot bestaat uit de volgende schepen onder Comodore Chason.

Korvet Nymf, 24 stukken—Schoener Firiana, 14—do. Morillo, 12—berkentyn Providencia, 13.

Met de schoener High Flyer, 19 dagen van Washington N. C. hebben wij een Washington papier van den 23sten January ontvangen, waarin het volgende gemeld wordt.

SPANJE en DE VEREENIGDE STATEN.
Extract uit een brief gedagteekend St. Mary's Jan. 3

“Op dit oogenblik word ik geïnformeerd dat alle de Amerikaansche vaartuigen te Cuba, bestaande uit tusschen een en twee honderd zeilen, aangehaald zijn, en dat drie officieren van de Havana en St. Augustine te Amelia Eiland zijn gekomen, om te weten op welke gronden de Amerikaansche troepen bezit van die plaats houden.

Met de Emelia van Jamaika hebben wij Kingston papieren tot den 6den February ontvangen, inhoudende Londen-sche datos tot den 19den December, uit welke wij een aantal artikelen geextracteerd hebben.

LONDEN.

Dec. 5.—De Graaf Goltz, Commissaris Generaal van oorlog in de Nederlanden, wordt gezegd op het punt te zijn om van de Administratie afstand te doen. De Graaf mag verzocht hebben om hier van afstand te doen, doch wij kunnen niet geloven dat de koning dit verzoek toegestaan heeft, of toestaan zal.

Het gedrag van den Graaf in 't geval welk aan zijne zijde onschuldiglyk, oneenigheid tusschen den koning en den Prins heeft verwekt heeft des konings goedkeuring verworven. Het was zijne majesteits maatregel en om te gedogen dat zijnen minister, het offer van werde, zoude gebrek aan regtvaardigheid en standvastigheid bewyzen, het welk wij niet hem kunnen toewyten. Misschien was de Prins niet wel aangeraden, om, dewyl zijne recommandatie niet nagekomen is, te resigneeren.

Dec. 8.—Op een laat uur dezen morgen hebben wij papieren met een Vlaamsche Postschuit aangebragt, ontvangen, uit welke wij de volgende belangryke extracten trekken.

Brussel Dec. 2.—“Elke twyfeling welk nog bestond betrekkellyk het afstand doen van Zijne Koninklyke Hoogheid den Prins van Oranje van zijne Militaire Charges houdt nu op. Het wordt niet langer getwyfeld dat de Prins zijn ontslag gevraagd heeft, en dat het by besluit van zijne Majesteit, van den 15den November, toegestaan was.”—Orakel Dec. 3

Brussel Dec. 3.—“Toen wij het afstand doen van zijne Koninklyke Hoogheid den Prins van Oranje van alle zijne Militaire Charges en bedieningen aankondigden, zoude het veel aangenamer voor ons geweest zijn te twyfelen aan wat toen nog een publiek gerucht scheen te zijn, doch ongelukkiglyk was het ons te wel bekend, dat wij troost door twyfeling konde hebben, en het was onregtvaardig dat dezelfde personen ons schenen te wyten het publiek met eene zoo twyfelachtige tijding te onstellen.

“Op den 20sten der voorledene maand is het te s'Gravenhage officieel aan de Ministers en hoofden van Departementen ingevolge den inhoud van het besluit bekend gemaakt geworden; en heden zegt de Mercurius van Antwerpen, dat, by een Dag order gedagteekend den 30sten van November, het aan de troepen in garnisoen op de vierde Militaire divisie (hoofdstad Antwerpen) te kennen gegeven is, dat zijne Majesteit by besluit van den 15den dierzelfde maand aan zyne Koninklyke Hoogheid den Erf Prins van Oranje het ontslag van alle zijne Militaire Charges welk hij verzocht heeft, heeft toegestaan.

“De verwijdering van den Erf Prins van de algemeene administratie van het oorlogs Departement, met welke hij zedert zijne vroegste jeugd wel bekend geworden is, en zijne neerlegging van het bevel over troepen die hem zoo zeer beminnen, heeft alle harten in Nederland met droefheid gevuld. Er is geen mensch die niet wenscht dat deze verwijdering niet van langen duur moge zijn, en wij twyfelen niet of er zal acht op deze wenschen gelagen worden, om dat in dit geval met regt toegepast kan worden de welbekende Axioma *Vos Populo, Vos Dei.*”

Journal de la Belgique Dec. 4

Luitenant Generaal Gagial is benoemd tot kapitein-Generaal van Venezuela in stede van Generaal Montalvo die lang het bevel aldaar gevoerd heeft.

JAMAICA.

Jan. 19.—Het blijkt uit berigten in Engeland van St. Helena ontvangen, dat op den 22sten September, ten tien uren des nachts, eene he-

vige aardbevingschok over het geheele eiland gevoeld is geworden, en zoo hevig in St. James's Valei, dat twee huizen nedergerstort, en verscheidene zeer beschadigd werden. Veel ontroering ontstond hierdoor, en Bonaparte poogde uit zyn huis te gaan, doch werd door de Schildwachten tegen gehouden.

Jan. 27.—Zyner majesteit's fregat Sybelle, van 48 stukken, kapitein Malcolm, voerende de vlag van Sir Home Popham, R. C. B. schout by nacht van de witte vlag, nieuwelings aangesteld tot opperbevelhebber van zyner majesteit's schepen alhier, is gisteren namiddag te Port Royal ten anker gekomen.

By het naderen van Port Royal salueteerde de Sybelle Fort Charles, het geen toen zy de point voorbyzeilde beantwoord werd; en salueteerde kort na geankerd te hebben, de vlag van den schout by nacht Douglas, het geen mede werd beantwoord.

Jan. 30.—De Buenos Ayreansche brik Republica, Comodore Lies, van 16 stukken, en 100 man, kwam binnen Port Royal gisteren namiddag, 18 dagen van Amelia Eiland, kort van water en lek in hare opperwerken zynde. Op het tydstip van het vertrek van de Republica hieldt de magt van de Vereenigde Staten onder kolonel Blankhead en Comodore Henley bezit van Amelia. Het e-kader ondes Mons. Aury zoude van Amelia Eiland, naar de kust van Mexico, de dag na het zeilen van de Republica vertrekken. Drie of vier naar Amelia Eiland en Galveston verzondene pryzen, zyn door een der Vereenigde Statens schepen in bezit genomen.

Het was officieel voor het vertrek van de Republica bekend gemaakt, dat het Amerikaansch Gouvernement de minister welke onlangs in de Vereenigde Staten van Buenos Ayres granteerde is, erkend heeft.

Feb. 2.—Ten einde eene vermeerdering in de Witte bevolking op het eiland Cuba aantemoedigen, heeft Ferdinand de Zevende den 21sten October II. een besluit aangekondigd, gebiedende om zekere voorregten &c. aan de landverhuizenden naar die kolonie, te schenken.

Het volgende is het hoofdzakelyke van hetzelfde. Het vernietigt alle wetten, vreemdelingen, belettende zich in Spaansch Amerika nedertestellen, en geeft aan alle zoodanigen verlot om in Cuba op de volgende voorwaarden hun verblyfsplaats te nemen:—1. Dat zy de Catholyke Godsdienst belyden; 2. Een eed van getrouwheid van zyne Catholyke Majesteit doen; en 3. Bewysen geven dat zy middelen van bestaan, talenten en vlyt bezitten. Vreemdelingen in Cuba komende, en aan deze vereischen beantwoordende, zullen zekere deelen gronds Gratis toegestaan worden, altyd van alle belastingen vrij zyn, en voor vyftien jaren van de betaling van tienden bevryd wezen, een voorregt niet eens door de Spaansche inboorlingen bezeten. Na een verblyf van vyf jaren zullen zy in alle gevallen als Spaansche burgers beschouwd worden. In geval van oorlog tussehen Spanje en de Vorsten wier onderdanen zy zyn mogen, mogen zy naar vrye keus blyven of vertrekken; met volle permissie om in het laatste geval over hunne bezittingen te beschikken. In het einde van het besluit gelast zyne majesteit de magtbezittenden in Cuba, en de Hooge Raad van de Indien om hem van eenig ander maatregel te onderrigten, welk noodzakelyk mogt beoordeeld worden om zyn voornemen hieromtrent te doen gelukken, niet alleen ten aanzien van Cuba maar ook van Porto Rico en Saint Domingo.

Een Heer in deze stad (Kingston) heeft ons verzocht te melden, dat hy ondervonden heeft, dat hout-asch een volkome tegengift is, van het vergeven van muilezels en paarden door Cashaw. Twee muilezels welke doordien zy van dat vergif gewas gevreten hadden, uitermate gezweld waren, werden in eenige uren volkomen genezen, door gedrenkt te worden met een quantiteit fyn hout-asch, gemengd met een kan water; de volgende dagen werd hun karpot-oly ingegeven. Zoo de drank binnen twee uren geene uitwerking heeft, moet er eenegelyke quantiteit weder ingegeven worden.

We have received the following news from the Main by the schooner Juliana:—

On the morning of the 18th February intelligence was received at La Guayra from Caracas, that General Morillo had left the town of Calabozo with about 40 hussars on a reconnoitring party, from which he had not returned after an absence of upwards of 12 hours; that no one knew what was become of him, but that strong apprehensions were entertained that he and his party had been made prisoners, which sad tidings caused great alarm, and made every person anticipate a general defeat; a few hours afterwards the report was contradicted, and another one prevailed, which was, that from 70 to 80 light cavalry having led their horses to a river

near the town of Calabozo, had suddenly been surprised by the enemy, who finding them dismounted, and not prepared, cut every man down; that in consequence the commander-in-chief had attacked their advanced guard with about 400 men, but that the result of the action was not known. On the day following several families came down from Caracas, with their trunks, bedding, &c. who stated that the communication between the Spanish army and the capital was entirely cut off, the enemy having got in the rear of Morillo, and consequently between him and Caracas. By two o'clock p.m. it was said that the enemy was within a short distance from the last city, consequently every one began to pack up and prepare for embarkation, which was put into execution during the afternoon and the whole of the night, so that by 10 o'clock of the 20th February most of the families were on board the different vessels in the road. The confusion was indeed very great, every one struggling to be taken on board the first. Great sums of money were paid for boats and launches. At three o'clock p.m. a proclamation was published, advising the people to return to their homes, as there was not the least danger. An hour afterwards a dispatch from Caracas was made public, which stated that Morillo had defeated and dispersed the insurgents, who had attacked him three times with 2000 cavalry and 1500 infantry; that after the third attempt having proved unsuccessful, General Morillo in his turn ordered his brave soldiers to charge them with the bayonet, when they killed between 5 and 600, made many prisoners, and took a great many arms, ammunitions, &c. which news was received with every demonstration of joy, and the guns round the batteries were discharged. It took four days to get on shore all the property that had been embarked.

What is remarkable on this occasion, is, that even all the creole families fled from those whom they formerly conceived to be their protectors, which would seem to prove that they are by this time undeceived, and convinced of the truth that the legitimate Government, which at present protects them, will afford them security, which they cannot expect from the other party.

It was generally asserted that Morillo intended to strike the decisive blow, for which such preparations were making, as would ensure him success.

During the night of the 19th and 20th a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Caracas and La Guayra, but fortunately did no damage.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, dated the 5th instant, says—that General Bolivar was in Calabozo; and that Paez, with 4000 men chiefly cavalry was with him. General Morillo was in Ortiz, near Villa de Cura, with the main part of his army under Morales and Lopez, amounting to about 4000, chiefly infantry. General Calzada was at Guarda Zinaga, three leagues from Calabozo, with 1000 cavalry and infantry, waiting the orders of Morillo to attack Bolivar, which was expected to take place every hour.

The Spanish fleet left La Guayra with a convoy of merchant vessels, which they accompany as far as 25 leagues to the northward of Porto Rico, after which they proceed to the mouth of the Oronoko.

The force as follows:—ship Nymph, 24 guns—schooner Firalana, 14—Morillo, 12—brig Providencia, 13, the whole under com. Chason.

Extract of a letter from La Guayra dated 1st March, 1818.

Since your departure no operations of any magnitude have taken place; but the time elapsed has given General Morillo evident advantages; the armies of Aldama and Calzada are with him, and he has now sufficient power to crush his opponents:—As on all former occasions reports here are various and contradictory, but judging from appearances perfect security reigns: abundance of cattle arrives daily and Merchandize of every description is again sent up to Caracas.

By the schooner High Flyer, 19th days from Washington, N. C. we have received a Washington paper of the 23d January, which contains the following:

SPAIN vs. UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter dated St. Mary's, Jan. 3.

"I have This moment been informed that all the shipping of the United States at Cuba have been stopped, from one to two hundred sail, and that three Spanish officers have come from the Havana and St. Augustine to Amelia Island to know on what grounds or cause the American troops occupy that place."—*Sav. Republican Jan. 6.*

The schr. Major Croghan, Wootten, from this island, has arrived at New York.

The brig Halker, Baker, also from this island to New York, had put into Newport, Rhode Island, in distress.

By the Emily, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the 6th of February, containing London dates to the 19th of December, from which we have extracted the following articles.

JAMAICA.

Jan. 19.—By accounts received in England from St. Helena it appears, that on the 22d September, at ten o'clock at night, a violent shock of an Earthquake was felt all over the Island, and so severe in James's Valley, that two houses were shook down, and several very much damaged. Much alarm was excited, and Bonaparte attempted to get out of his house, but was prevented by the sentinels.

Jan. 26.—We noticed a few days since, that Sir Gregor M'Gregor had sailed on the 27th ult. from Nassau, N. P. for England.—We since learn he embarked in the brig Wm. Ewart, and proceeded on the 28th ultimo for Liverpool.

Jan. 27.—His Majesty's ship Sybelle, of 48 guns, Capt. Malcolm, bearing the flag of Sir Home Popham, K. C. B. Rear-Admiral of the White, recently appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on this station came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday. On nearing Port-Royal the Sybelle saluted Fort Charles, which was returned on her passing the Point; and shortly after coming to anchor she saluted Rear-Admiral Douglas's flag, which was returned in like manner.

Jan. 30.—The Buenos Ayrian brig Republica, Comodore Lies, of 16 guns, and 100 men, from Amelia Island, out 18 days, put into Port Royal yesterday afternoon, being short of water and leaky in her upper works. At the period of the Republica's departure, Amelia Island was held by the United States forces, under the command of Col. Bankhead and Comodore Harley. The squadron under Mons. Aury was to sail from Amelia Island for the coast of Mexico, the day after the Republica. Three or four prizes sent into Amelia Island and Galveston by the squadron, had been taken possession of by one of the United States vessels.

It was officially announced previous to Comodore Lies' sailing, that the American Government had recognized the Minister who had recently arrived in the United States from Buenos Ayres.

Feb. 2.—In order to encourage an increase of the white population in the Island of Cuba, Ferdinand the Seventh issued a decree on the 21st October last, directing certain privileges, &c. to be granted to emigrants to that colony. The following is the substance of it:

It repeals all the laws prohibiting foreigners from settling in Spanish America, and gives full permission to all such to settle in Cuba, on the following conditions:—1. That they profess the Catholic religion; 2. Take an oath of allegiance to his Catholic Majesty; and 3. Give proof that they possess means of subsistence, talent, industry, and good conduct. Foreigners arriving in Cuba, and performing these requisites, will have certain portions of land allotted to them gratuitously; to be for ever free from taxes, and for fifteen years exempt from the payment of tithes, a privilege not enjoyed even by the native Spaniards. After a residence of five years, they will be, to all intents and purposes, considered as Spanish citizens. In case of a war between Spain and the Sovereigns whose subjects they may be, they may remain or withdraw at their own option; with intire permission, in the latter case, to dispose of their property. In the conclusion of the decree his Majesty directs the Authorities of Cuba and the Supreme Council of the Indies to inform him of any further measure which they may deem necessary for carrying his intentions, in this respect, into execution, not only with regard to Cuba, but also Porto Rico and Santo Domingo.

A gentleman in this city (Kingston) has requested us to mention, that, from experience he has found that wood ashes is a perfect antidote to the poison of Cashaw with mules or horses.—Two mules, which were given over from having eaten of that vegetable poison, and were swelled to an enormous size, were completely cured in the course of a few hours, by being drenched with a quantity of fine wood ashes, mixed with a quart of water, a dose of castor oil being administered the following day. The drench to be repeated if not effectual in two hours.

LONDON.

December 1.—The Proclamation which appeared in the Gazette of Saturday night prohibiting all assistance to the provinces of South America, has excited a strong sensation amongst the military adventurers, whose enterprises are thus suddenly condemned by law. Several officers in the above predicament mustered in the city on Monday, to take into consideration the best means to be pursued under existing circumstances. Many of these gentlemen are most uncomfortably situated, having fitted themselves out for the trans-Atlantic regions at a great expence, which they were enabled to do only by the assistance of their friends: added to this a number of them had taken and paid for their passage on board several ships in the river now on the point of sailing. If we may judge by the last accounts from the Havanna, the Proclamation will have appeared just in time to prevent our brethren preparing their departure at the different Islands for the Spanish main from experiencing the keenest disappointment.—*Star*.

The South American Leaders are designated in the Proclamation neither as a Government nor as Insurgents. They are described by what may be called the mere fact of their situations, as persons exercising, or assuming to exercise, the powers of Government. The contested territories, it may also be observed, are spoken of only by their geographical description, with no political character annexed to them; and the struggle is not implied to be a just or unjust resistance to authority, but an unhappy "state of warfare."

Dec. 3.—A rumour is afloat, and was mentioned in an evening paper of yesterday, that the Duke of York is at the point of retiring from his office of Commander-in-Chief, and that the arrangements for that purpose are nearly completed. With the external evidence for this fact we are wholly unacquainted: the extreme propriety of the measure induces us to believe that it must be contemplated. The further continuance of a Commander in Chief of the forces, when we are no longer at war, and when by law, and the established constitution of the realm, we have no right to maintain a standing army, should seem inexplicable. It has latterly become the business of the Commander-in-Chief to raise, organize, and marshal troops for the field: and therefore, when Europe, tranquillized, supplies no field for the display of their valour, the office which should send them there becomes of course superfluous.—There has some doubt also sprung up, we learn, whether the Duke of York, being now the next in succession to the acting Sovereign, can constitutionally remain Commander-in-Chief. It is recollected, that when the Prince of Wales himself, on the threat of invasion in the year 1803, demanded a higher station in the army than that of Colonel of a regiment, his applications were rejected on account of his place in the state. The same station which his Royal Highness then held in relation to the King, it is contended, is now held by the Duke of York, in relation to the Regent; and therefore the same course must be adopted, even were we at war. But in time of peace the office is unnecessary altogether; no successor need be appointed, and the constitutional question may be avoided. For ourselves, we sincerely rejoice in any occurrence that reduces the expences of Government.—*Times*.

Dec. 5.—Count Goltz, the Commissary-General of War in the Netherlands, is said to be on the point of retiring from the Administration.—The Count may have offered to retire, but we cannot believe that the King either has accepted or will accept the offer.

The conduct of the Court, in the affair which produced, blamelessly on his part, the disagreement between the King and the Prince, received the approbation of his Majesty. It was his Majesty's measure, and to suffer his Minister to become the victim of it, would argue a want of justice and of firmness, which we will not impute to him. Perhaps we do not think the Prince was well advised in giving in his resignation, because his recommendation was not adopted.

Dec. 8.—At a late hour this morning we received a Flanders Mail, from which we give the following important extracts:

"Brussel, Dec. 2.—"All the doubts which still subsisted, respecting the retirement of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, from his military employment, have now ceased; it is no longer doubtful that the Prince has demanded his discharge, and that, by a Decree of his Majesty, of the 15th November, it has been accepted."—*Oracle*, Dec. 3.

Brussels, Dec. 3.—"When we announced the retirement of his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, from all his military employ-

ments, it would have been more agreeable to us to be able to doubt of what seemed to be yet only a public rumour, but we were unhappily too well informed to have the consolation of doubt; and it was unjustly the same persons seemed to blame us, for having alarmed the public by a piece of news so liable to doubt.

"On the 20th of last month it was officially notified at the Hague to the Ministers and Heads of Departments, according to the tenor of the decree; and the Mercury of Antwerp, informs us to-day, that 'by an Order of the Day, dated the 30th of November, it has been signified to the troops stationed in the Fourth Military Division (chief town Antwerp), that his Majesty, by an Ordinance of the 15th of the same month, has granted to his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, the discharge from all his military employments, which the Prince had solicited.'

"The removal of the Hereditary Prince from the general administration of the War Department, with which he has become so well acquainted from his earliest youth, and his quitting the command of the troops, who adored him, have filled with grief all hearts in the Netherlands. There is not any person who does not wish that this removal may not be of long duration, and we doubt not but that these wishes will be attended to, for on this occasion, the well-known axiom may be justly applied *Vos Populi, Vos Dei*."

(*Journal de la Belgique*, Dec. 4.)

Lavelette now resides six miles from Munich under a different name.

The amiable young Queen of Spain is said to be again in the family way. The example of this Sovereign is likely to have the most beneficial effects on the morals of society, by rendering maternal tenderness a fashion as well as a duty, among the highest ranks of society.

Lieut.-General Cagigal is appointed Captain General of Venezuela, vice General Montalvo, who has long held that command.

Dec. 9.—The Princess of Wales's apartments in Kensington Palace are getting ready for her Royal Highness's reception.

Dec. 10.—The Ghent Journal, advertizing to the unfavourable and unsettled state of the Dutch Colonies in the East, observes as follows:—"This unfortunate circumstance makes us all sensible of the perfidy of the precaution of England, which, by depriving us of the Cape has not left us any point to touch at between this kingdom and the Sanda Islands. The possession of this colony in Africa would enable us to send speedy succour to the East Indies; but our generous protectors have left us only what they can easily take back from us whenever they please, because they have placed us in a situation in which it is impossible to defend them."

Dec. 15.—*Loss of the Indian Transport*.—The Captain of the Malvina, from Norway for Trieste, which vessel has arrived at Plymouth, reports, that the Indian transport, of London, with troops on board, was lost about 30 miles on this side of Ushant, and all on board perished.—The Indian, Davidson, sailed from Portsmouth on the 29th ult. for St. Thomas's, with 170 young men, volunteers, on board, who were induced to accept commissions in the Insurgent forces.

A letter from Calais, dated the 26th ult. states, that a few days ago, a party of British dragoons, within a few miles of Calais, having occasion to return to their former cantonments, were refused admittance: when a fracas took place, in which two soldiers were killed and eleven wounded. The affair had occasioned much conversation in the neighbourhood; and the circumstances attending the quarrel were expected to form the subject of an immediate investigation.

The Russians belonging to the ship taken near Lisbon, who, after rising on the prize-master and his hands, and throwing them into the sea, were again captured and carried to Algiers, are there obliged to work in the Marine, with wretched diet, and are treated exactly alike slaves, except that they are not in chains. One thousand piasters per man are demanded as their ransom.

Dec. 19.—The Hon. J. Rush, Minister for the United States, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and is expected in town this day. His Excellency, with his family and suit, came over in the American ship of war, Franklin, of 74 guns, the first of that class that has been seen in a British port, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Stuart, and commanded by captain Ballard. This ship is allowed to be the finest vessel of her class ever built in America. Her burden is 2500 tons. She will proceed in a few days for the Mediterranean, to join the American squadron in that sea.

It was some time ago alledged, that Spain had agreed to the mediation of the Five Great

Powers between herself and Portugal, and now it is said, she has agreed to a like mediation between herself and the South American provinces—but she insisted that the mediation should be carried on at Madrid. It certainly was not intelligible to the world, what direct interest Russia, Austria, or Prussia could have in these disputes? England was clearly most intimately connected with them.—England therefore demanded that the negotiation should be carried on in London, but this was objected to; and at length she has given her consent to the mediation abroad, with an express proviso that the Congress should not be held at Madrid, since that of itself would be a virtual acknowledgment of the supremacy of Spain. After long and warm litigation, we understand that Spain, in consequence of the late extraordinary success of the Independents, has agreed that the negotiation is to be carried on in France, and the matter has advanced so far that the claims of the province of Venezuela will most probably be taken as the basis of the negotiation, viz.

That the supremacy of Spain shall be acknowledged on the following conditions:—

1. The establishment of Provincial Assemblies on a fair and just representation of the inhabitants of each district.

2. That a large proportion of South American natives shall have admission to places of trust and authority.

3. That they shall have the sole right of taxing themselves.

4. That they shall have a free trade with all the world; and

5. That there shall be no restraint on any species of cultivation or industry, or of import and export, but such as their own Assemblies shall impose.

Such is said to be the basis which has been proposed by the province of Venezuela.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

A PROCLAMATION,

Prohibiting his Majesty's natural-born subjects from serving or enlisting or entering themselves to serve in the Military Forces of Ships of War, raised or set forth by the Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in certain Provinces and parts of Provinces in Spanish America, or in the Military Forces of his Catholic Majesty employed in Spanish America, or in his said Majesty's Ships of War.

GEORGE, R.

Whereas there unhappily subsists a state of warfare between his Catholic Majesty and divers Provinces or parts of Provinces in Spanish America! and whereas it has been represented to us, that many of our subjects have, without our leave or license enlisted, or entered themselves to serve in the military forces or ships of war raised or set forth or intended to be raised or set forth by the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in such Provinces or parts of Provinces, and that divers others of our subjects are about in like manner to enter and enlist themselves: and whereas such practices are highly prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of our Crown and Dominions, we do therefore hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, strictly charge and command all and every our natural born subjects, of what degree or quality soever, not to serve in any such military forces or ships of war as aforesaid, and not to enlist or enter themselves to serve therein, and not to go beyond the seas, or embark, in order to serve, or with intent to enter, or enlist themselves to serve in such military forces or ships of war: and it is at the same time our Royal will and pleasure, and we do, by and with the advice aforesaid, hereby also strictly charge and command all and every of our said subjects not to serve, or enlist or enter themselves to serve in any of the military forces or ships of war raised or set forth, or to be raised or set forth, by his Catholic Majesty, and not to go beyond the seas, or embark, in order or to the intent to serve, or enter, or enlist themselves to serve in such military forces, or ships of war: it is nevertheless Our Royal will and pleasure, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to prohibit any of our subjects who are engaged at the time of the date of this our Proclamation, in serving in the military forces of his Catholic Majesty, with our leave or license, from continuing to serve therein, provided that such our said subjects do not serve with the military forces of his Catholic Majesty, when employed in Spanish America.

Given at our Court at Brighton, the 27th day of November, 1817.